

EX

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1-HUM

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L 50X1

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Foreign Language School in Prague (organization & administration)	DATE DISTR.	14 JUL 1961
		NO. PAGES	3
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. In 1948 all the private language schools in Prague were nationalized and combined to form the State Language Institute (). In 1952 the institute was reorganized and renamed the Foreign Language School. It was the only institution in Prague for teaching foreign languages, except for the language faculties of the universities, the language departments of the various high schools, the information services of the various Bloc countries, and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. 50X1-HUM
2. The Foreign Language School was subordinate to the Education Division of the Central National Committee in Prague () and all its personnel and cadre affairs and files were managed by the UNV's Personnel Office. The school did have its own administrative unit, composed of bookkeeping, organization and registration sections, and a library. A director was in charge of the entire school. (See Annex 1). 50X1-HUM
3. For administrative purposes the school was divided into language sections, but the division was subject to frequent changes. Each section was headed by an administrative chief , who had one or two secretaries. There were two categories of teachers: full-time or internal teachers had to give at least 22 hours of instruction per week, whereas part-time contract or external teachers were used according to the needs of the curriculum. 50X1-HUM

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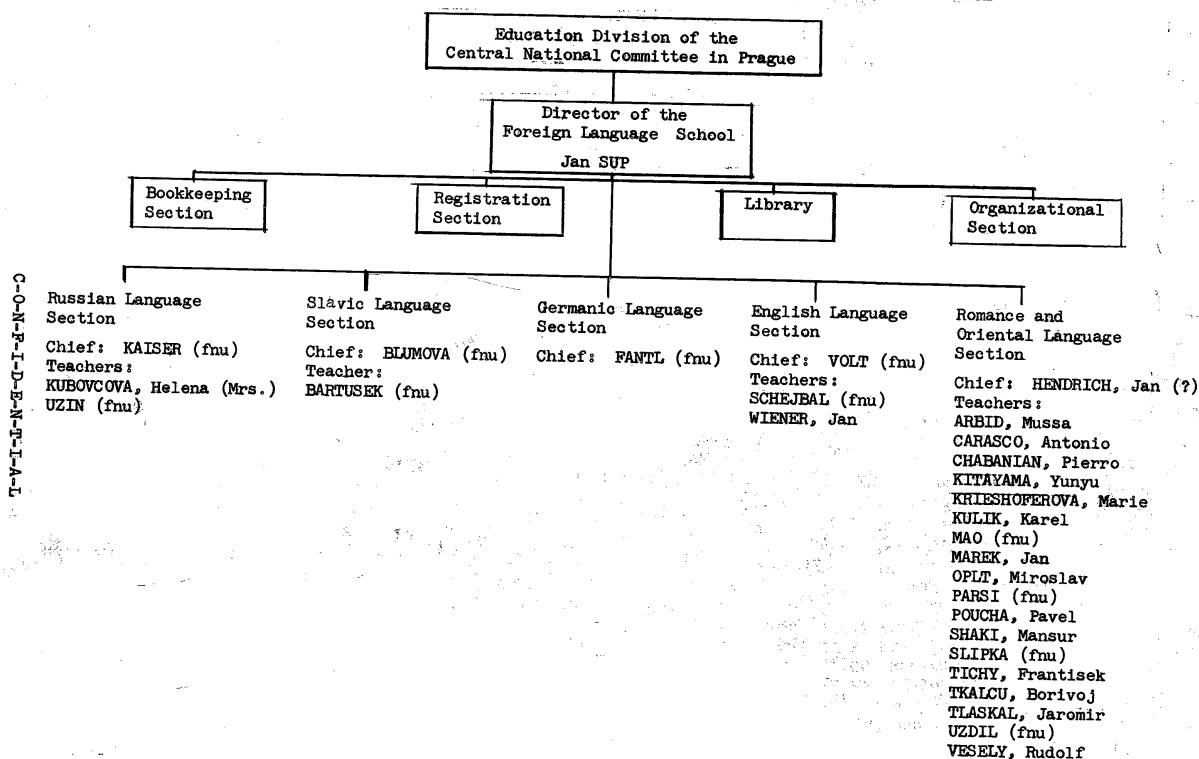
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4. [redacted] there were sections for Russian, Slavic languages, Germanic languages, English, and Romance and Oriental languages.
- a. The Slavic Section did not have very many students and offered only a few courses. In 1960 there was talk of combining it with the Russian Section.
 - b. The Germanic and English sections were the largest. Every year 3000 to 4000 students registered for English courses and almost as many registered for German. The interest in German had been increasing, and it was expected that during the 1960-1961 school year the registrations for German would exceed those for English. The Germanic Section also offered courses in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish, but the interest in those languages was always minimal.
 - c. Every year 2000 to 2500 students registered in the Romance and Oriental Languages Section, where the most popular language was French, followed by Italian, Spanish, and a small number for Portuguese. The Section also offered courses in Hungarian, Albanian, and Greek.
5. Until 1958 there was a separate section for Oriental languages, but because of a decreasing interest in them it was combined with the Romance Languages Section. Every year only about 500 students registered for Oriental languages. Courses were offered in Chinese, Turkish, Persian, Irwit, Arabic, Hindu, Urdu, Burmese, Japanese, Mongolian, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Telegu, Sanskrit, and Swahili. Not all those languages were taught every year because there was not sufficient demand for all of them. For a beginners' class in any of the Oriental languages there had to be at least eight students, and five students for any of the advanced classes. The minimum requirement for European languages was 20 students.
6. The organization of the school is as indicated on Annex 1.

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PARTIAL ORGANIZATIONAL SKETCH OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL IN PRAGUE



Annex 1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Att. to

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia DRCM - 1072
SUBJECT : Foreign Language School in Prague DATE: 28 June 1961
DATE OF INFORMATION: Summer 1960 NO. OF PAGES: 18
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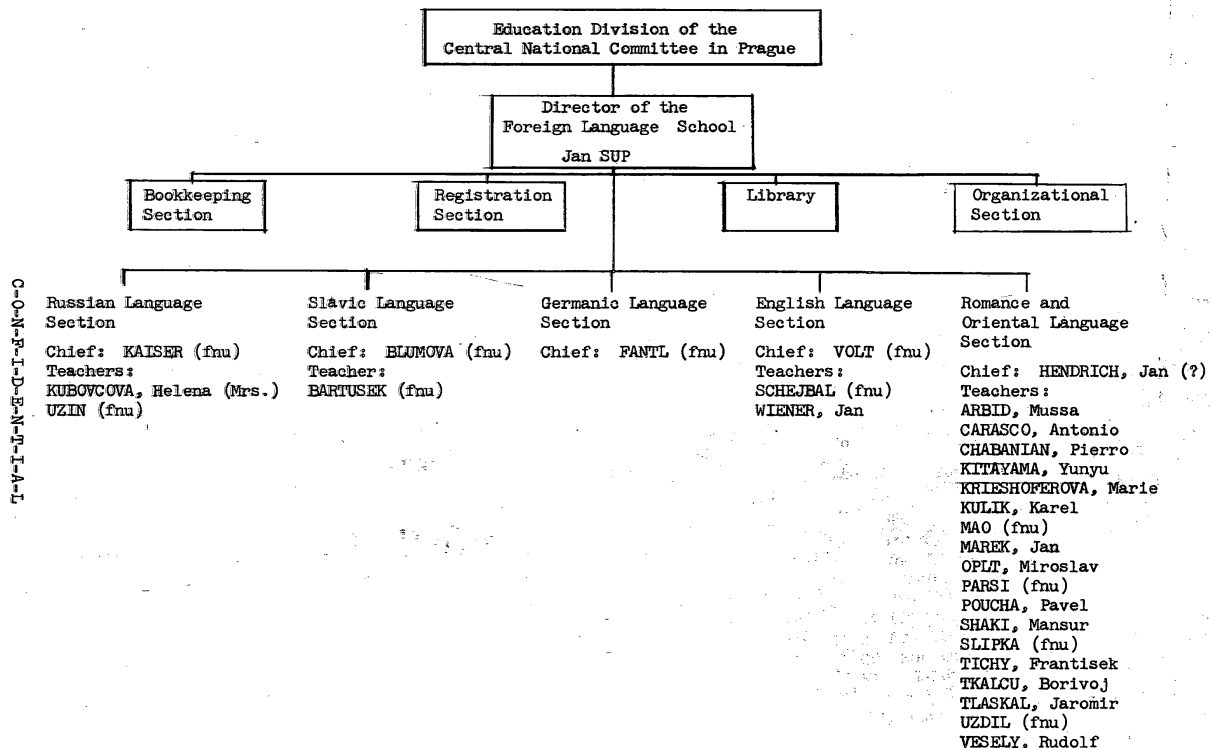
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Annex 1

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